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this); one cannot help being on the lookout for that "favorable difference," independent of absolute color or brightness, which Neiglick has shown the existence of in brightness contrast.

C. L. F.

Ueber die Ursachen der Erythropsie. DOBROWOLSKY. Archiv für Ophthalmologie, Vol. 33, 2, p. 213.

After the performance of certain operations upon the eye, the patient sometimes sees everything violet, rose-colored or reddish, or in some cases of a bright red, even a blood-red, color. Occasionally darker objects look green. The affection lasts sometimes for a few minutes, sometimes for days; since its first accurate description in 1881, over thirty cases have been noted. Dobrowolsky has confirmed by experiment the hypothesis that it is due to an after-image of some bright object, as the edge of the sun or a bright cloud. He widened the pupil of one eye by atropin, and then found that after looking at a bright cloud near the sun, or the edge of the sun itself, all white objects in a room looked violet. This violet color lasted sometimes for a quarter of an hour, and it was succeeded by a state of excitation of the retina, during which, for an hour, all objects looked yellow, orange, or carmine-red. With the other eye, the pupil of which was kept narrow for purposes of comparison, a sharp, distinct after-image of the sun was obtained which was bright blue in the middle and violet on the edge. The widening of the pupil is then, under ordinary circumstances, a necessary condition for the production of the phenomenon. Violet-vision would be a better name for it than red-vision; it might be expected to occur more frequently were it not that the eyes are usually protected from a bright light when they are in a condition favorable to bringing it on.

- (1) *Ueber die Zeit der Erkennung und Benennung von Schriftzeichen, Bildern und Farben.* JAMES McKEEN CATTELL. Wundt's Philos. Studien, II (1885), pp. 635-650. Also in abstract by the author, Mind, XI (1886), pp. 63-65.
- (2) *Ueber die Trägheit der Netzhaut und des Sehcentrums.* JAMES McKEEN CATTELL. Wundt's Philos. Studien, III (1885), 1, pp. 94-127. Also, slightly abbreviated, Brain, Vol. VIII, pp. 295-312.
- (3) *The Influence of the Intensity of the Stimulus on the Length of the Reaction Time.* JAMES McKEEN CATTELL. Brain, Vol. VIII, p. 512.

(1) In the time measurements of which this study consists, complicated apparatus was avoided. For the first series, a kymograph drum was covered with white paper, on which the letters, pictures, or colored spots to be shown, were pasted. Between the drum and the subject was a screen, and in it a horizontal slit of adjustable length, through which the letters, etc., were to be viewed. The letters were so spaced that when the slit was 1 cm. long, the second letter was brought into view as the first disappeared; when the slit was 2 cm. long, two letters were constantly in the field, and so on. The following are the average times from nine subjects:

Length of slit in mm.	1	2.5	5	10	20	30	40	50	60
Time in thousandths of a sec.,	499	356	292	248	225	209	202	198	198

From this it appears that about 0.25 s. was required for each letter when the slit was 10 mm. long and one letter at a time could be